

WEATHER.
(U. S. Weather Bureau Forecast.)
Rain this afternoon and tonight; colder
tomorrow fair and colder; Wednesday
rain. Temperatures today—Highest, 60,
at noon; lowest, 50, at 5 a.m.; 58 at 2 p.m.
Full report on page A-2.

The Evening Star

WITH SUNDAY MORNING EDITION

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in Washington with the
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Closing New York Markets, Page 18

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'NONE ON EARTH CAN SHAKE US' HITLER TELLS FRENZIED VIENNA; CHAMBERLAIN WARNS GERMANY

'Reich Is Inviolable' He Cries to Million, Hysterical in Greeting.

YIELDS TO DEMANDS OF 100,000, FRANTIC TO HEAR HIM AT HOTEL

Austria Gives Tumultuous Greeting to Fuehrer on Completion of German Union.

BULLETIN.

Minister Vladimir Hruban of Czechoslovakia informed Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles today that his country "will fight" rather than follow the example of Austria in troubled Central Europe. Czechoslovakia, he said, will not bow to German pressure.

VIENNA, March 14.—Adolf Hitler came in triumph to Vienna today and to a frenzied throng that greeted him declared, "No force on earth can shake us!"

Fully a million shouting, flag-waving Viennese greeted the Fuehrer as he rode into the capital of the German state he has absorbed into his expanded German Reich.

To more than 100,000 hysterical followers thronging the square before his hotel he shouted:

"The German Reich as it stands today is inviolable: no one can shatter it!"

Hitler apparently had not intended to speak until tomorrow, when at 11 a.m. he will address Vienna and the German world from the Heroes Square.

Crowd at Hotel Insists on Speech.

But the crowd that called him again and again to the balcony of his hotel suite would not be denied.

"German compatriots," he began his impromptu speech, "I have felt in the last few days all the emotions which now stir you."

"This has been a historical change and the entire German people feel your emotions."

"Not two million people in one city, but 75 million people in one nation are stirred to the depths of feeling which you now are demonstrating."

"I am deeply stirred by this historic change."

"You all live up to your oath, all of you from Koenigsburg to Hamburg and down to Vienna, you do so in deepest devotion."

Demonstrations before the hotel lasted more than three hours. The crowds repeatedly broke into "Deutschland Ueber Alles"—the Reich anthem—and the "Horst Wessel" song of Nazism.

Aides Follow Hitler.

With or shortly after Hitler came most of his chief German lieutenants. Heinrich Himmler, chief of all German police, rode in his motor cavalcade. Joachim von Ribbentrop, his foreign minister, and Franz von Papen, the Ambassador who helped prepare the Austrian coup, arrived by plane from Berlin.

Also arriving was Viktor Luitze, chief of staff of the Fuehrer's S. S. Black Shirts and S. A. Brownshirts (Nazi Guard units), to incorporate the Austrian S. S. and S. A. into the German.

Also en route from Munich was Julius Streicher, the Reich's chief Jew baiter.

Stands in Car 6 1/2 Miles.

Hitler entered the city limits at 4:50 p.m. (10:50 a.m. E. S. T.), and rode standing in an open automobile through 6 1/2 miles of the streets of the old Austrian capital.

Church bells pealed for a quarter hour from the time he crossed the city limits.

Coming from Hueteldorf, his car entered the main part of the city through Mariahilfer street to the Ring, where he entered the Imperial Hotel.

Climax of 100-Mile Ride.

The frenzied welcome to Vienna was the climax of a 100-mile ride since Linz, where he had remained since arriving in Austria Saturday. The journey was like a royal procession.

In front of the Imperial Hotel men, women and children wept and kissed each other. Enthusiasm of the crowds far surpassed that of early Nazi days in Berlin. Officers with Hitler said they had seen such an unbounded release of joy. On the edge of the city Hitler stopped his automobile and shook hands with every one who could get near enough. He saluted and tactfully used the Austrian greeting, "Guten Gott." Instead of the Prussian "Guten Tag."

All Classes in Streets.

All classes of the population were in the streets along his route. Other parts of the city were deserted. Even Jews seemed to be mingling with the crowds, although the coming of the new order had filled Vienna's Jewry with dread.

Big searchlights were thrown on the hotel balcony as the Fuehrer responded time after time to the crowd's appeals.

Deeply moved himself, Hitler at times appeared so filled with gratitude he could not speak. Throughout his drive through Vienna's human forest he was smiling broadly.

He seemed to be at the height of his meteoric career.

"Nothing like this ever happened in Munich or Berlin—nothing like it ever happened anywhere," declared the official radio announcer.

Representatives of the Austrian government and the city of Vienna welcomed Hitler at his hotel.

Outside an Austrian honor guard marched past. In chorus the people

Duce Assures Hitler Amity Is Preserved

Fuehrer Promised
Never to Forget
His Attitude.

By the Associated Press.

ROME, March 14.—Premier Mussolini today gave Reichsfuehrer Hitler his personal reassurance of Italian friendship.

In a telegram to Hitler at Vienna, Duce declared "my attitude is determined by the friendship between our two countries consecrated in the (Rome-Berlin) axis."

Mussolini's communication was in reply to Hitler's earlier message that he would "never forget" Duce's attitude toward his annexation of Austria.

Meanwhile many Italians, swayed by a controlled press from a stand for independent Austria to indorsement of Austria-German union, seemed bewildered today by the sudden turn of events.

Ever since the World War they had learned to think of an independent Austria as essential to the safety of Italy's frontiers. Overnight they have seen the idea disavowed.

Confronted with this, many Italians privately confessed their bewilderment. "Why did we fight the World War?" Some of them are asking.

A successful conclusion of current Italian-British conversations might open the way, they added, for Italian collaboration to check too enthusiastic steps toward Pan-Germanism following the Nazi triumph in Austria.

Force Will Match Force, He Tells Commons.

FAILS TO ASSURE CZECHS OF HELP

Berlin's Rejection of Protest on Austria Is Revealed.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, March 14.—Prime Minister Chamberlain today plainly warned Germany that Britain would expand her vast rearmament program to match force with force in answer to Reichsfuehrer Hitler's absorption of Austria.

However, the prime minister, in a vital statement of policy before a House of Commons packed and tense, did not promise British backing to France if she should go to war to save Czechoslovakia from pan-Germanism.

Refused to State Intentions.

Mr. Chamberlain said Czechoslovakia had been in consultation with Britain, but he refused to discuss what Britain would do to guard the Central European republic for whose 3,500,000 Sudeten Germans Hitler had proclaimed himself protector.

Mr. Chamberlain bluntly rejected a German statement that Britain had no right to interfere in Austria's independence, the German answer to British protests over the annexation.

Mr. Chamberlain insisted Britain "must always be interested in developments in Central Europe."

Baron Konstantin von Neurath, head of Germany's new secret council, had written "The British government is not within its right in claiming the role of protector of Austria."

Galleries Are Jammed.

Diplomatic galleries were jammed for the historic session. Chamberlain's pronouncements accompanied the developing probability that a triple alliance of Britain, France and Czechoslovakia would be drawn up to curb Pan-Germanism in Central Europe.

His supporters cheered him loudly when he arrived from Buckingham Palace after luncheon with the King.

One Laborite, however, heckled him with:

"What are the cheers for? It's a great disaster."

Von Neurath's letter to Sir Neville Henderson, British Ambassador to Berlin, said:

"The German government has never left the British government in doubt that the form of relations between the Reich and Austria can only be regarded as an internal affair of the German people, which is no concern of third powers."

"The German government must, from the outset, reject as inadmissible the protest lodged by the British government, even though only conditional."

"Severest Condemnation."

To cheer Mr. Chamberlain throughout these tense events call for the severest condemnation and have administered a profound shock to all who are interested in the preservation of European peace."

Mr. Chamberlain said, "The defense program will be reviewed in the light of the new circumstances"—a virtual (See LONDON, Page A-8.)

VINSON LAUNCHES NAVY BILL DEBATE

Warns Against Insistence on Arms Conference at Present Time.

By the Associated Press.

Expansion of the United States Navy by 20 per cent was proposed to Congress recently by President Roosevelt as necessary to bolster our national defense program in view of rapid rearmament by other world powers. The bill brought before the House today would authorize construction to carry out this expansion, but further appropriation measures would be necessary to provide funds for the actual ship building.

Chairman Vinson of the House Naval Committee, beginning debate on the administration's billion-dollar naval expansion bill, warned Congress today against tying the President's hands by insisting on a disarmament conference at this time.

Mr. Vinson expressed the belief nothing could contribute more to world peace than limitation of armaments, but he declared emphatically a disarmament conference under present world conditions "is doomed to failure."

"Congress should not by legislation tie the hands of the President by saying that he must call a conference here and now," he added.

Opponents Want Parley.

Opponents of the naval program had said they wanted to write into the measure some provision for an arms parley.

Mr. Vinson said he was confident President Roosevelt "will again endeavor to secure limitation of armaments" whenever the time is "opportune."

Discussing the need for the 46 new warships, 22 auxiliaries and 550 airplanes which the bill would authorize, Mr. Vinson said it would furnish the "minimum national defense necessary to attain our national security and preserve our republic."

He criticized opposition claims that this country has a secret understanding with the British government.

"There is not a scintilla of evidence to support such a charge," he shouted, and I brand the same as a deliberate distortion of the truth and a perversion of the facts."

Mr. Vinson said this country does not "covet one foot of soil of any other nation."

"This building program," he added, "is solely for the purpose of affording adequate defense for the continental United States and its insular possessions."

Recalling the President's Chicago speech, he said: "We propose to quarantine ourselves from catching the grievous disease of war."

Hitler's Austrian coup will facilitate passage of the naval program, legislators agreed today.

Foes Are Pessimistic.

Foes of the huge armament bill were openly pessimistic of the chances for its enactment, and sought primarily to modify its provisions.

Representative Maverick, Democrat, of Texas, one of the opponents, declared the program would involve the United States in European turmoil.

"Present conditions demand more than ever that we be moderate instead of wild," he said. "To go off on a war-preparing spree and go Navy crazy is to get into war."

Some conservative members and many in the self-styled liberal bloc united against the legislation, but Representative Brewster, Republican, of Maine, said their motives were somewhat different. He said the conservatives were concerned over what President Roosevelt might do with the expanded fleet, while the liberals opposed the increase because they want this Government to "mind its own business."



NORRIS TO INDORSE SENATE T. V. A. QUIZ

Nebraskan Abandons Move for F. T. C. Probe—To Offer Inquiry Resolution.

By the Associated Press.

Senator Norris, Independent, of Nebraska agreed today to abandon his demand for a Federal Trade Commission investigation of the Tennessee Valley Authority and support a move for a Senate inquiry.

Senator Norris told Senator Bridges, Republican, of New Hampshire that he was willing to combine his own inquiry resolution with Senator Bridges' proposal for a Senate investigation and drop the F. T. C. provision.

The Nebraskan, who previously had opposed a Senate inquiry on the ground it would be biased, said he planned to introduce the combined resolution immediately.

Senator Berry, Democrat, of Tennessee wrote Senate colleagues today that he and his associates held leases on marble land in the Tennessee Valley a year before the T. V. A. act was passed.

A commission investigating the Berry claims against the T. V. A. recently declared the holdings worthless.

"My judgment is," Senator Berry wrote, "that there are a number of people in the United States, and perhaps members of the Senate, who are laboring under the impression that the leases on the property taken by my associates and self were recorded after the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of May, 1933."

"This, of course, is absolutely untrue, because . . . the undersigned . . . is not right or left. It is a question for national decision on a very important problem of Government. We are the only Nation in the world that has not solved the problem."

"We thought we were solving it, and now it has been thrown right straight in our faces. We have been relegated to the horse-and-buggy definition of interstate commerce . . ."

Phrase Carried to Nation.

Question by reporter—Can we use the direct quotation on that "horse-and-buggy" stage?

"The President—I think so."

Mr. Berry said the phrase was carried to the President—Just the phrase.

Within a few moments telegraph and telephone wires were carrying to the Nation the phrase that was to be flung back and forth in the bitter battle over the President's later proposal to reorganize the Supreme Court.

"Managed currency," another new phrase, was mentioned by the President at his first press conference on March 8, 1933, but, cautious over the troubled financial situation of the moment, he refused to let reporters quote it at that time.

"We hope that when the banks reopen a great deal of currency would be withdrawn for one purpose or another will find its way back," Mr. Roosevelt remarked in that critical time. "We have got to provide an adequate currency. Last Friday we would have had to provide it in the form of Federal bank notes."

Deal phrase, as mentioned by the President at his first press conference on March 8, 1933, but, cautious over the troubled financial situation of the moment, he refused to let reporters quote it at that time.

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Public Taken Behind Scenes Of Roosevelt's Press Parleys

Transcripts Released at White House Reveal How Many Projects of New Deal Were Started.

President Roosevelt today offered the general public a few intimate glimpses behind the scenes at some of the more memorable press conferences of the last five years, and thereby gave them an insight into the germination and development of many New Deal projects—from the ill-starred N. R. A. to the Supreme Court enlargement plan.

"How It All Began" would be an appropriate title for a sheet of stenographic transcripts, released at the White House today, covering excerpts of presidential press banter and serious discourse at 16 of the 332 informal press parleys held in the President's office between March 8, 1933, and December 29, 1936. The same material was given to a magazine which has purchased other White House documents. All will be published later in book form.

The shorthand reports included sundry "off the record" conversations. The whole record was punctuated sporadically with laughter and levity—and at more sober intervals with momentous comments that were to be "heard 'round the world."

Horse-and-Buggy Reference.

Here, for example, is exactly how that "horse-and-buggy" reference to the Supreme Court originated.

"You see the implications of the decision"—(the President was discussing the Supreme Court's invalidation of N. R. A. codes). "That is why I say it is one of the most important decisions ever rendered in this country. And the issue is not going to be a partisan issue for a minute. The issue is going to be whether we go one way or the other."

"Don't call it right or left; that is just first-year high-school language. Just about. It is not right or left. It is a question for national decision on a very important problem of Government. We are the only Nation in the world that has not solved the problem."

"We thought we were solving it, and now it has been thrown right straight in our faces. We have been relegated to the horse-and-buggy definition of interstate commerce . . ."

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NEARLY \$1,000,000 BELIEVED SLICED OFF DISTRICT BILL

Further Pruning Possible at Conferees' Meeting This Afternoon.

COMPLETE AGREEMENT ON FUNDS IS FORESEEN

Most of Construction Projects Expected to Be Retained in Senate Measure.

By J. A. O'LEARY.

Nearly \$1,000,000 is believed to have been pruned from the Senate total of \$48,166,000 in the 1939 District supply bill, with a possibility of further reductions when the conferees convene this afternoon.

Many small differences were adjusted in a two-hour session this morning, and members of the conference predicted a complete agreement before evening.

The savings that had been made up to noon are reported to be mainly in the general fund, where the deficit requiring new taxation exists. When it passed the House the bill created a general fund deficit of \$2,000,000, which Senate amendments increased to about \$4,000,000. If present indications are borne out, therefore, the conference agreement may bring the new tax need down to less than \$3,000,000.

Fear It Will Fall Short.

District officials fear, however, the business privilege tax will fall about \$700,000 short of the amount it was expected to raise this year, in which case that sum would have to be added to next year's estimated deficit.

The deficit also is almost certain to be more than the House figures of \$2,000,000 since the House bill left out the \$765,000 item for street lighting, which the Senate restored to the general fund.

It is believed the conferees will retain most of the construction projects the Senate added to the highway and water departments, since the House bill would have left surpluses lying idle in the Treasury in the separate fund of those two agencies.

The \$620,000 for commencing the new Pennsylvania Avenue (S.E.) Bridge awaits decision this afternoon. Although House conferees are opposed to starting this project in the coming year, there are indications they may agree to it rather than leave an unexpended balance in the highway fund.

New Reservoir Likely.

It is likely that the \$400,000 new reservoir for the District Water Department, in the Soldiers' Home grounds, will be retained, since the separate water-rate fund is adequate to meet that expenditure.

Important Senate increases for maintenance of hospitals and welfare activities remain for settlement this afternoon, including the Senate's action in striking out proposed purchase of Homeopathic Hospital for use as a health center. House conferees believe this purchase would be preferable to building a new municipal health center in the same neighborhood, as proposed last year.

A considerable part of the reduction from Senate increases is believed to have come from school items, where the Senate added nearly \$600,000.

The two groups of conferees are headed by Senator Thomas, Democrat, of Oklahoma, and Representative Collins, Democrat, of Mississippi.

EMPEROR KARL'S AIDE
DYING OF GUN WOUND

Baron Karl von Werkmann Is Reported Shot When Black Shirts Call to Question Him.

By the Associated Press.

VIENNA, March 14.—Baron Karl von Werkmann, Emperor Karl's last secretary, a prominent leader of the now liquidated monarchist movement, was reported today to be dying of a gunshot wound. The wound had been inflicted by a Nazi guard since Friday.

When S. S. (Blackshirt) Nazi troops called this morning to take him to their headquarters for questioning, an S. S. source said, Baron von Werkmann drew a pistol and threatened his captors.

One account was that he shot himself. He suffered severe wounds in the abdomen and thigh.

The Baron's last article in a monarchist weekly pleaded "We want to live our own lives," expressed loyalty to the now deposed chancellor, Kurt Schuschnigg, and outlined the monarchists' uphill fight for placing Archduke Otto, eldest son of the dead Emperor Karl, on the Austrian throne.

THREE PLEAD GUILTY
TO SPYING IN BRITAIN

Group Trapped by 'Miss X' Given Sentences on Confessions They Smuggled Secrets.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, March 14.—Three former employees of the big Woolwich arsenal plotted by the blond "Miss X" of the British counterespionage service, today pleaded guilty of smuggling out armament secrets.

P. E. Glading, leader of the spy plot, was sentenced to six years' imprisonment. Albert Williams to four years and George Whomack to three years.

C. W. Munday, accused with them of violating the official secrets act, was dismissed for lack of evidence.

"Miss X," slender and trimly clad, had testified to a plot for copying some of Britain's most valued armament secrets for transmission to foreign agents.

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